FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 025 *5 February 1982*

BRAZIL

Itamaraty Reacts to Cuban Official's Statement D 1
[O ESTADO SAO PAULO 2 Feb]

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

Carazo Speaks at Meeting With Panama's Royo P 1
Royo Address P 2

EL SALVADOR

National Conciliation Party Political Platform P 3
Part One P 3
Garcia Cites Need for Support After Elections P 4
Rebels Deny Junta Charges of Mass Killings P 4
[Radio Farabundo Marti]

GUATEMALA

Havana Interviews Guerrilla Army Member P 6

NICARAGUA

Borge Says Government Could Become Radical P 8
More on Borge Interview P 8
D'Escoto Denies Charges of Arms Trafficking P 9
Sandino Says Salvador Rebels Control Five Towns P 9
BARRICADA Explains Sugar Distribution Plan [24 Jan] P 10
LA PRENSA Questions Plan [25 Jan] P 10

CUBA

Havana CDR Called On To 'Intensify Vigilance' Q 1
Castro Chairs Spare Parts Forum Closing Session Q 1
Education Ministry Releases Scholarship Figures Q 1
Cuba, Ethiopia Express Concern for World Peace Q 2
Rodriguez Receives Visiting GEPLACEA Secretary Q 2

SURINAME

Military Council Forces President To Resign U 1
Front Charges Forces Moving To Thwart Revolution U 1

OTHER COUNTRIES

ARGENTINA

No U.S. Request for Military Aid to El Salvador V 1

HAITI

Ministers, Senior Military Officers Removed V 1

VENEZUELA

Official Says F-16 Purchase No New Commitment V 1

ITAMARATY REACTS TO CUBAN OFFICIAL'S STATEMENT

PY042356 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 2 Feb 82 p 5

[Excerpts] The statement made by the Cuban vice president, who has said that Brazil is on the eve of a socialist revolution involving radical changes in its structure, in no way hurt a possible rapprochement between the two governments for a very simple reason; the Brazilian Government has never considered a rapprochement at any level (including trade) and even less restoring diplomatic relations with Havana.

This position by Itamaraty -- which has been very cautiously commented on in informal talks -- was confirmed yesterday by Minister Bernardo Pericas, the spokesman for the Foreign Ministry, when he answered a question on the trip made by businessman Rui Barreto, the chairmen of the Rio de Janeiro's Commercial Association, and on the difficulties that the statement by the Cuban vice president could raise in a process of rapprochement with Cuba.

Itamaraty's basic approach is to avoid the harsher aspects of the matter. The Brazilian policy with respect to Cuba is not to treat it as a friend, but in no way as an enemy either.

Itamaraty believes that differences in their approach to international relations are the basic reason for disagreement between Brazil and Cuba, and this prevents reestablishment of diplomatic relations.

A diplomatic source has said that "while Brazil observes nonintervention and respects self-determination, Cuba arrogates to itself the right to term governments as right or wrong and to label policies as good or bad; and sometimes Cuba even arrogates to itself the right to be a judge in those situations."

For Itamaraty, the statement by the Cuban vice president has only strengthened this viewpoint. Even though there has been no official comment, it is known that higher Brazilian diplomatic circles "have by no means welcomed the statement, which has only confirmed that the basic reasons preventing a rapprochement with Cuba still hold; Cuba has not changed."

Whenever comments are made on this matter at Itamaraty, efforts are made to show that this position is the exclusive result of a policy designed by Itamaraty itself for conducting Brazilian foreign relations, with no intervention or influence from other governmental sectors, including the armed forces.

According to another source, for consultative or logistical reasons, many issues are often appraised together with military sectors, but in the Cuban case there has never been a single meeting of this kind for analyzing "any issue whatsoever."

Regarding Rui Barreto's trip to Havana, Itamaraty stressed that "it is necessary to rule out the idea that he went on an official mission to make a survey of the marker." In the opinion of Itamaraty, the advantages are not as extensive as has been reported.

Concerning Rui Barreto's mission, it is recalled that "since it was a private initiative, he had no previous official or unofficial consultation with the government because he would have certainly received a negative answer, which would have raised difficulties for his trip to Havana."

Despite all this, a careful reevaluation of advantages and disadvantages of this market was certainly made after the return of Rui Barreto. For Itamaraty, there is a lot that Cuba could buy but very little that it could sell.

COSTA RICA

CARAZO SPEAKS AT MEETING WITH PANAMA'S ROYO

PA042130 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1653 GMT 4 Feb 82

[Speech by Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo in Paso Canoa, Costa Rica, at ceremony marking connection of Panamanian and Costa Rican electric power networks -- live]

[Excerpts] At the beginning of my term in office we decided to continue with an old idea which Costa Rican and other Central American peoples have cherished for many years: achieving a connection of the electric power systems which would permit rational use of our resources and at the same time constitute a bond of friendship and the utilization of the wealth which God gave us.

The energy crisis which appeared first in the years 1973-1974 increased in seriousness and strength in 1978 and thereafter served to spur the efforts of both countries -- Costa Rica and Panama, and Costa Rica and Nicaragua -- to institute a connection plan which the technicians of the Costa Rican Electricity Institute, the Panamanian Institute of Hydraulic Resources and Electrification [IRHE], and the Government of Nicaragua have converted into reality.

Not only the studies but the decisions have been completed, and the countries are committed to an accomplishment which in the near future will have all the advantages which the president of the IRHE has just pointed out.

I wish to point out, with all insistence and clarity, that the people of Costa Rica are proud of the document we have just signed. The Costa Rican Government feels deep satisfaction that the two peoples, Costa Rica and Panama, will derive extraordinary advantages from the document just signed and from its practical realization.

At a time when peoples are destroying themselves with violence, we are tightening the bonds for our common progress. In a period when the peoples are struggling to maintain their economic domination, we are uniting our efforts so that the economic benefits will reach both countries equally. In a period in which the small countries have to buy products expensively and sell them cheaply, we are combining efforts to make sure that the prices are fair and that the resources will benefit both countries reciprocally. [applause]

The inhabitants and rulers of small countries are facing international financial pressures coming from multinational organizations and the national organizations of the powerful countries as well. We are living in an era in which many base their hopes on extending their hands to ask for help, and every day more people are realizing that the hand being extended to (ask for handouts) will not solve our problems.

If aid is received, let it be without conditions. Let the demand for the loans be rational, but first we must have fair prices and the elimination of barriers against our products.

The era in which we live, at the end of the 20th century, must be one of liberation of the small nations, of dignity for these countries, of true brotherhood of the human race. Peace will only endure in a world in which justice prevails. Those who represent Panama and Costa Rica in the meeting here today in Paso Canoa to sign an economic development document are doing so with the conviction and the determination that international social justice is the basis of this electric power connection because it will bring advantages, benefits and [word indistinct] to both peoples.

Mr President Royo, Mrs Royo, members of your party: Welcome to Costa Rica. [words indistinct] protocol [words indistinct] the assurance that the future belongs to our countries, our peoples. Thank you very much. [applause]

Royo Address

PA042230 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1702 GMT 4 Feb 82

[Speech by Panamanian President Aristides Royo in Paso Canoa, Costa Rica, at ceremony marking connection of Panamanian and Costa Rican electric power networks -- live]

[Excerpts] Esteemed friend and colleague Rodrigo Carazo Odio and Mrs Estrella Carazo; distinguished Costa Rican ministers and members of the official retinue; state ministers and directors of autonomous entities of Panama; Panamanian retinue; Panamanian and Costa Rican guests:

I believe that if we could change the presidential oaths in our countries, these oaths would include this phrase: and the obligation to work for the strengthening of the friendship with bordering countries. I sincerely believe that this is the way our policies have been carried out by Panama and Costa Rica despite the fact that the constitutional oaths of our nations do not state that.

During the administration of President Rodrigo Carazo, our friend, Panama and Costa Rica signed four treaties, an average of one a year during his administration. One of these treaties was on the utilization of ships that go through the Panama Canal by the Costa Rican State or Government. Another treaty was on sea borders; the third was on electrical connections and a fourth on the friendship park. These four treaties consolidate an old friendship.

Let's hope that this example of development and peace and friendship between Costa Rica and Panama may serve to promote peaceful negotiated solutions to conflicts between countries. Differences have not often been initiated by the present generation. There are differences that we have inherited but we must work to keep future generations from inheriting these same differences; this is an obligation, a responsibility and a right of the people who are listening to us.

The example must also serve so Latin American countries will become more united and will find solutions to differences. This must be a union without conditions; one that will not discriminate against ideologies; one based on mutual respect for the various regimes that the countries, people and governments may choose; a union without the desire to cross borders or export one government system's ideology to other countries. Latin America must unite on the basis of mutual respect because there are foreign interests that would be pleased to see us divided.

There is smuggling along our borders but, fortunately, Rodrigo, I am not talking about cocaine or marijuana. Sometimes the smuggling is food and agricultural products, electrical equipment or other objects.

As a result of complaints from our businessmen and industrialists [word indistinct] we decided to increase our vigilance and put pressure on the persons involved in smuggling. This vigilance was so effective that we even arrested a couple of oxen that someone was using to bring things into Costa Rica. This was done in complying with a duty, and now the companeros here can tell you about how news of these oxen has traveled throughout the Republic of Panama.

The entire Panamanian community asked that the oxen be returned to their owners. Trying not to justify what had been done, I asked: How could you ask me to return oxen that were smuggling merchandise from Costa Rica to Panama? Then they told me: Yes, Mr President, they brought merchandise in but they also took merchandise to the other side. [laughter]

This gives you an idea of the situation at the border area. Regardless of how many precautions we take, the people of this area understand each other because the Costa Ricans living here are somewhat Panamanian and the Panamanians are somewhat Costa Ricans; this is part of the spirit of brotherhood that exists between the two countries. Sometimes we have to apply the law but wink one eye so that the brotherly relations we have here continue.

EL SALVADOR

NATIONAL CONCILIATION PARTY POLITICAL PLATFORM

Part One

PA031345 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 30 Jan 82 p 43

[Paid advertisement by the National Conciliation Party's Executive Council, entitled "Political Platform of the National Conciliation Party, part 1"]

[Text] Preamble. The National Conciliation Party [PCN] wishes to submit to the Salvadoran people this political platform, which represents an interpretation of the social phenomena that have led El Salvador to the present crisis. This interpretation, naturally, is based on the sociopolitical reality of our country, and is intended to become a clear and frank plan for social coexistence, reasonable and feasible. The plan stems from overall consideration of the matter by focusing on its component parts. It denotes, based on observation through 20 years of political activity, the factors that have influenced and continue to influence the crisis affecting us, which are found in the structural process of our socioeconomic and political system, as well as those generated as result of the social indifference toward them. This includes such factors as the state's weakness in complying with its functions as the "highest structure" of social and political coexistence in a society, whose viability is dramatically affected by lack of resources and rapidly growing social needs.

This PCN political platform therefore is and has to be objective, concrete, rational and antidemagogic. It seeks the evolution of our society to a state of true coexistence and social integration, of actual social justice where each sector, each group and each individual may find a path to follow, a responsible answer to its legitimate aspirations. It is not, then, a matter of creating a new society, which can only be possible through radical change of the system, but improving our society, making it more democratic in the economic, social and political areas; that is, to eliminate from the state structures the traits of traditional social organizations and authoritarian and discriminating prejudice.

In this brief recounting, the PCN wishes to report that its political platform is made up of four parts:

1. Part One: The importance of elections for the constituent assembly, provisional president and vice president (to be elected by the assembly) and of the elections for constitutional president -- the three issues being discussed by the Salvadoran people.

This first section intends to expose people to the basic importance of the future constituent assembly election; the capital and relative importance of the provisional government that will be elected by the constituent assembly; and the conditions under which the political campaign for constitutional president is to be conducted -- the last phase in the process of returning to the nation's constitution.

2. Part Two: The need for the political parties to clearly define their ideological and political platforms so that citizens may conscientiously cast their vote at the time of elections.

This paragraph is designed to indicate the need for the political parties to define their ideology and political platform clearly, to honestly present their electoral platforms and to comply, in the measure of the popular support obtained, with the commitment contracted with the people. It notes the need for each citizen to adopt a firm and important position, according to his conditions and in view of the significance of the moment and the political event. The PCN is doing just this, since -- based on nationalism and democracy, and rejecting violence and foreign intervention -- it proposes the social reintegration on a higher level of social justice, eliminating the factors that led the nation into the present crisis.

3. Part Three: Government provisions which the PCN will not ratify in the constituent assembly, some of which will have to carefully investigate.

This part of the platform serves as a reference to explanation of the government measures which the PCN will not ratify in the constituent assembly, such as social service for secondary school students, increased municipal taxes which affect the community's social services, national water and sewerage administration tariffs, decree No 207 and the peace treaty signed with Honduras. Some of these measures shall be subject to investigation.

[Dated] San Salvador, 29 January, 1982; [Signed] National Conciliation Party Executive Council. (to be continued)

GARCIA CITES NEED FOR SUPPORT AFTER ELECTIONS

PA031920 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0103 GMT 3 Feb 82

[Text] San Salvador, 2 Feb (ACAN-EFE) -- The Salvadoran defense and public security minister, Gen Jose Guillermo Garcia, has told the media that he agrees with the statement by Deane Hinton, U.S. ambassador to El Salvador, who said that elections might not be the solution to the Salvadoran problems.

Garcia added that subversive groups are determined to continue harming the interests of the Salvadoran people and to hamper the electoral process, which is the peaceful way to find a solution to the problems confronted by El Salvador.

During his time in El Salvador, Ambassador Hinton has witnessed the struggle that the Salvadoran Army is waging against subversive groups "that have the unconditional support of the Soviet bloc," General Garcia said. The ranking military officer explained that "as the U.S. ambassador said, in order to obtain a military solution to the conflict, we would need the moral and economic support of friendly countries to carry out our fight against subversion."

Garcia also said that he has been invited to the United States to attend a meeting at which at least 100 delegates from different countries will participate. The U.S. Senate has invited him to the annual prayer breakfast to be held in Washington soon, Garcia said.

REBELS DENY JUNTA CHARGES OF MASS KILLINGS

PA050200 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 1100 GMT 4 Feb 82

[Text] The genocidal junta began a campaign yesterday to discredit the revolutionary movement. This campaign, in which our revolutionary forces have been accused of killing 150 civilians in the town of Neuva Trinidad, has been received by our people as a vulgar defensive measure in the face of (?new) charges being made at the international level against the Christian Democratic-military junta.

Does the junta want our people to forget the December massacre in Morazan? Does the junta want our people and the people of the world to forget the murder and rape of children at San Antonio Abad on 31 January?

Radio Farabundo Marti categorically denies the junta's declarations of the genocide, and we charge the junta with the crimes committed against the population of Neuva Trinidad.

On 31 January, after our forces arrested 25 henchmen -- 15 soldiers and 10 paramilitary men -- and once our objective was accomplished and we recovered an enormous quantity of weapons, our forces withdrew to their positions with order and discipline.

That same day, the cowardly troops of the junta, fearful of arriving (?in this condition) at Nueva Trinidad, massively and indiscriminately bombarded the town and its surroundings.

The cowardly junta troops that remained deployed 3 km away carried out a combing operation on the periphery, where they captured numerous townspeople whom they interrogated and threatened with death if they did not declare that the revolutionary movement had been the one that had killed the civilian population.

This has been a hard blow for the genocidal junta and its repressive military forces. Nueva Trinidad was an advance post for the enemy that was endowed with very modern war materiel. Our forces recovered there a recoilless 90-mm cannon, one 70-mm mortar, 6 .30-cal machineguns, 12 M-16 rifles, 1 C-3 rifle, 1 radio transmitter, 100 [word indistinct] grenades and 1 M-79 grenade launcher; which proves that this is sufficient materiel to fortify a position considered important for the enemy.

The annihilation of the enemy forces at Neuva Trinidad has been a severe blow for the genocidal armed forces. The indiscriminate killing of the Nueva Trinidad townspeople is part of their extermination campaign against our people. But at the same time, it represents a punitive operation that the enemy is accustomed to carrying out each time it receives a blow from the revolutionary forces.

The Yankee strategists once again are dumbfounded. At Nueva Trinidad, the enemy had increased [words indistinct], (?supplying) its henchmen with powerful .30-cal machineguns. The Neuva Trainidad defenses also had been reinforced with a network of 14 trenches, each containing sandbags, [word indistinct], stones and so forth. As may be very clearly seen, Nueva Trinidad was not just any town. It was a veritable enemy fortress. None of this could do anything against the drive, courage and ability of the vanguard units and guerrilla units of our People's Liberation Armed Forces [FAPL].

In addition, the henchmen that the enemy deployed at Nueva Trinidad were not a contingent of new recruits. The henchmen's average age was mostly between 30 and 35. Almost all of them had participated in various invasions in Chalatenango Department against (Chupamieri), La Canada and (?Los Chivos). For these invasions, the enemy deployed artillery in Nueva Trinidad to shell revolutionary positions and the civilian population of nearby towns.

The junta is trying to politically twist this blow by accusing our victorious FAPL with the crimes they themselves have committed with their cannons and planes.

Our people are tired of hearing the same lies. Enemy propaganda is no longer effective because each time our revolutionary forces deal them a blow, they materialize the argument that it was Cubans and Nicaraguans who participated in the action. They said this for the 10 January 1981 offensive; they said this when our FAPL destroyed the Oro bridge; they said this 1,001 times and said it again when 70 percent of its air force was burned on the airstrip at Ilopango airport; and they say it again now that the Nueva Trinidad garrison has been totally annihilated and the enemy's arms and war materiel have gone into the hands of the people.

Only reactionaries and people who are deaf for their own benefit heed these vulgar arguments of the genocidal junta and imperialism. Our people already know very well who their enemies are and will not be deceived through surprise. Our people know that the Christian Democratic military junta's repressive forces are the people directly responsible for the murder of numerous townspeople, senior citizens and children in Nueva Trinidad.

A halt to repression against our people! Long live the heroes of Nueva Trinidad! Long live our glorious FAPL! Companeros fallen in battle, until victory always!

GUATEMALA

HAVANA INTERVIEWS GUERRILLA ARMY MEMBER

FL022150 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1315 GMT 2 Feb 82

[Eduardo Dimas, head of the editorial staff of the International Department of Revista de la Manana television program, interview with Elias Barahona of the Guatemalan Poor People's Guerrilla Army -- live]

[Text] [Dimas] Revista de la Manana is again honored by the presence of another distinguished Latin American combatant, Elias Barahona, member of the Guatemalan Poor People's Guerrilla Army [EGP] who for 4 years infiltrated the Interior Ministry in that country. Comrade Barahona, welcome to our program. We would like to ask you the first question. The second anniversary of the massacre at the Spanish Embassy was on 31 January. I have heard that you were able to learn in depth all that happened in that place. It would be good to recall this.

[Answer] Of course, recalling this is very painful. It was an unforgettable impression. I remember that on 31 January 1980 I was working as a trustworthy aide of the Interior Minister when I infiltrated the ministry on the order of the EGP. The news was received that a group of peasants, workers, students, and slum dwellers arrived at the Spanish Embassy to ask the ambassador to act to end the massive murders in the Department of El Quiche and the destruction of villages. These comrades had exhausted previously all legal recourses before all government agencies and were not listened to. As the last alternative, they came to the Spanish Embassy. I said I was working in the office of the interior minister. Foreign Minister Carlos Rafael Castillo Valdez, Lucas Garcia's press secretary Carlos Toledo Vielman and I were present there. The news was received that the the group of peasants was at the embassy. Then the interior minister ordered the embassy to be surrounded. The army and police in an exaggerated manner surrounded the embassy. Inside the embassy were the diplomatic personnel, the consul and the ambassador. Also the Guatemalan former vice president and the former foreign minister. They surrounded the embassy, and the government's security forces remained there awaiting orders. When the situation dragged on, Lucas called Interior Minister Donaldo Alvarez Ruiz to ask him what was going on, why had he not settled the problem. He told him that the situation was difficult because the embassy's territory, in accordance with international law, was inviolable. Lucas told him to stop saying foolish things, that he had to solve this problem soon. He was told that former Vice President (Edgardo Caceres Lennox) and former Foreign Minister Molina Orantes were also inside. Then I remember well that Lucas told him: It does not matter. You resolve the problem. Then the minister asked him to define more precisely the order, and he told him: Take them out as you can. As that point, the police broke into the embassy throwing grenades, throwing all kinds of projectiles, but the comrades who were inside the embassy went up to the last office, which was the ambassador's office, and took refuge there. The new situation was discussed and Lucas daid: Set them on fire. Then the police put a metal lock on the door of the ambassador's office and launched fire bombs. The spectacle was horrible since the ambassador's office faced the street -- was on the second floor and had glass windows. From the street, thousands of people could see how 39 human beings writhed and died burning.

[Question] It is also the first anniversary of the 31 January Popular Front [FP-31].

[Answer] Yes, the blood of those comrades, their generous blood has germinated a mass group, the 31 January Popular Front, which is celebrating its first anniversary. The FP-31 is composed of Christians, workers, peasants, slum dwellers and other sectors of the population which have joined the mass struggle as part of the popular revolutionary war.

[Question] Barahona, there is talk, and it is true that there has occurred in the past few months and perhaps in the last year an escalation, and escalation and spreading of the guerrilla war in Guatemala. What can you tell us about this?

[Answer] Since 1980 the growth and development of the nucleus and leadership of the political and military organizations of the EGP, of the Armed People's Organization, of the Rebel Armed Forces, and of the Guatemalan Labor Party have been incredible. This growth was foreseen in the strategy of the popular revolutionary war. There are two important factors which led to this growth, which in practice means daily battles and all kinds of politicomilitary actions in 20 of the 21 departments of Guatemala. I was saying that there are two factors: the massive incorporation of the Guatemalan people to the war's tasks and the majority participation of the Indians. As you know the Indians in Guatemala are a majority of the population; 60 percent of the Guatemalan people are Indians. We have 22 nationalities of Indians deriving from the (Maya Quichen) lineage, and 23 groups of mestizos. There are millions of Indians who have taken up arms, the few arms there are, since we are fighting with the U.S., Israeli, Argentine and Chilean arms that we have taken away from the enemy, and we are also fighting with sticks and stones.

[Question] Barahona, in the past few months, since about 1 year ago, there has been talk about several offensives by the Guatemalan Army, as a previous step, perhaps, to the electoral farce which is to be held in March. Also, we have seen certain information [word indistinct], which is not new since it has occurred already in many Latin American countries. What is really happening?

[Answer] Regarding the offensives which have taken place since the middle of last year, they are only the drowning steps of a military government which is facing a crisis, an economic, political and social crisis, and which has been discredited nationally and internationally. The only alternative this Guatemalan military, genocidal clique has left is to carry out an electoral farce to change the government's facade and give it a few more days of life. Within this framework must be seen the offensives of the enemy which have been in practice a total political and military failure, despite the fact that they have been accompanied by a large propaganda machine, both national and international, and by many lies. Let's say about 98 percent lies.

According to the army's reports, hundreds of guerrilla commanders, hundreds of guerrillas have died, yet the guerrilla forces in Guatemala continue to grow more each day. For example, in Guatemala city, in June, July and August, there was the urban offensive. It is true that we received some blows, but a few days later, we were again giving blows to the enemy under its own nose and against its main center, and our combatants demonstrated that if they had been affected, they had not been affected in their organizational structures and that we were able to continue waging the war as the press -- the enemy press since a democratic press cannot operate in Guatemala -- has demonstrated up to now. The enemy press itself has been obliged to show that we are real. Despite all the lies the government has said, it has to report the political-military actions and the mass actions.

[Question] There is something which would also be interesting to discuss, Barahona, that is what does the U.S. imperialists aid through Israel or directly from imperialism itself to Guatemala consist of and how is it carried out?

[Answer] In this sense we could also talk a bit about the offensives, the offensives in the countryside, the rural offensive, where the fascist government has had to transfer troops and has had to dislocate its troops to be able, in a desperate attempt, to deal with the guerrillas. It has established its headquarters in Chimaltenango, a department very near to the capital, but it has not been able to remove the guerrillas from there. Sabotage, annihilations and executions are being carried out against it in its own area of operation.

What do we see in the enemy forces? We see Israeli (Galin) rifles, many Israeli [word indistinct], U.S. arms, U.S. transport vehicles, we see Israeli (Arava) planes, we see Israeli and U.S. helicopters. We guerrillas have seen the Israeli, U.S., Argentine and Chilean advisers who are [words indistinct] of the Guatemalan officers. The Guatemalan Army is an army of occupation.

[Question] This accusation is important. We have one last question which is the most important one I think: How is the unity of all the Guatemalan revolutionary forces developing?

[Answer] I believe that is the most important question. Within a few days, we are going to have good news which we hope you will give us the opportunity to announce on Cuban television. The unification process is moving ahead in a positive manner. Much progress has been made both in the political and military area, as well as in the organization of the masses and in the international work. There is much, as you say here, that is going to happen soon. We are going to leave you somewhat in the dark.

[Question] Okay. Well, Barahona, we are very grateful for your appearance in our program, especially since we know that your stay in our country is very short. We wish you all kind of success, especially in your revolutionary struggle, and we are certain that like all Latin America, Guatemala sooner than later will be free.

[Answer] Thank you.

NICARAGUA

BORGE SAYS GOVERNMENT COULD BECOME RADICAL

PA041505 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 4 Feb 82

[Text] Commander Borge has told the daily EXCELSIOR of Mexico that Sandinism will never surrender, because it is part of a revolutionary process spreading in Latin America.

Mexico city: Nicaragua will defend its Sandinist revolution with all the arms at its disposal and will not give up in the face of pressure, harassment, threats and aggressions promoted abroad. This statement was made by Interior Minister Commander Tomas Borge in a lengthy interview published today by the Mexican daily EXCELSIOR.

Borge said that Sandinism will never surrender because it is part of a revolutionary process spreading throughout Latin America in an irreversible march. We don't want to have a war with anyone, but we are prepared to defend our land. Our planes and tanks will never have an aggressive role. We will use them to defend our land, our sovereignty and our self-determination, the minister emphasized. Commander Borge cautioned that the present Government for National Reconstruction, which advocates a mixed economy and political pluralism, could radicalize itself if U.S. pressure continues mounting up.

This is what the report carrying excerpts of the interview that Commander Borge granted to the important Mexican daily EXCELSIOR states. The report was published today.

More on Borge Interview

PA041931 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 3 Feb 82

[Text] Interior Minister Commander Tomas Borge, in an interview with reporters from the Mexican daily EXCELSIOR, has reiterated that the revolution will respect mixed economy and political pluralism despite any aggression against Nicaragua.

He noted that the organized people, their armed forces, the Government of National Reconstruction and the FSLN will eliminate malignant outbreaks, and will coexist with sectors which adapt to the process, but will never permit flight of capital or other destabilizing practices.

Asked about the possibility of diplomatic isolation of Nicaragua, Commander Borge implied that Nicaragua's position in 1981 differs from that of Cuba, although there are pressures of all types.

The newsmen expressed their concern over LA PRENSA, but Commander Borge dissipated their fears. LA PRENSA will die a natural death of old age, he said, since the revolution does not plan to eliminate it.

D'ESCOTO DENIES CHARGES OF ARMS TRAFFICKING

PA041928 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 4 Feb 82

[Text] Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto, who is in New York where he was invited to hold a news conference, today granted an interview to the Associated Press (AP) News Agency. AP published the foreign minister's charge that the United States refuses to cooperate with a proposal aimed at putting an end to alleged traffic in arms for the Salvadoran guerrillas through Nicaragua.

Foreign Minister d'Escoto said that the United States is not worried about blocking shipments of arms through Nicaragua by means of joint patrols of the border because it knows that there is no such traffic.

The foreign minister said that the concern of the United States is how to justify its increased military and political intervention in El Salvador, and the easiest way is to charge that Nicaragua sends arms to that country. He said the United States uses Nicaragua in a propaganda campaign to make our country appear to be a destablization factor in Central America to justify its condemnable policy of intervention in the Salvadoran struggle.

D'Escoto said that the U.S. charges are aimed at discrediting the Nicaraguan revolution and isolating our country from the other Western nations. Foreign Minister d'Escoto will be in New York until the weekend.

SANDINO SAYS SALVADOR REBELS CONTROL FIVE TOWNS

PA040209 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 2 Feb 82

[Text] Radio Farabundo Marti, the Salvadoran rebel station, reported yesterday that five towns in [El Salvador's] northern Chalatenango Department continue under control of the revolutionary forces. Meanwhile, the government committed new massacres in San Salvador's suburban areas.

The clandestine FMLN station said guerrillas control the towns of (El Alto), (Portillo del Norte), (San Antonio los Ranchos), Cancasque and San Isidro in Chalatenango Department despite the regime's heavy military attacks. Government troops killed 27 people in San Salvador's outskirts during an operation to search and destroy subversive nests. The victims include men and women between 14 and 57 years of age. Several of the bodies were bound and clad in underwear only.

In another development, it has been learned in Washington that the U.S. Government is ready to send $55 million in military equipment to the Salvadoran regime immediately. The announcement was made by Thomas Enders, assistant U.S. secretary of state for inter-American affairs, under the well-known pretext that a battle for Central America is underway in El Salvador. Enders tacitly referred to last week's rebel operation in which some 30 aircraft were destroyed at the Ilopango military base. He asserted that the war materiel would be added to the present U.S. military assistance and would replace the lost aircraft.

BARRICADA EXPLAINS SUGAR DISTRIBUTION PLAN

PA020255 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 24 Jan 82 p 1

[Text] The shortage of sugar and salt began to be dealt with yesterday in 47 poor Managuan neighborhoods with the beginning of an emergency plan organized by the Domestic Trade Ministry [MICOIN] and supported by the Sandinist Defense Committees [CDS].

The objective of the plan is to guarantee the supply of these two staples that have been seriously affected by hoarding and price-gouging by unscrupulous merchants. This was clearly shown yesterday with the initial distribution in 12 poor and densely populated Managuan neighborhoods.

The distribution was begun by issuing coupons to people in accordance with a census carried out by the neighborhoods' residents organized by the CDS. The coupons guarantee that each family will have the right to purchase the food it needs for the week at the prices controlled by MICOIN. Next week, dozens of MICOIN trucks will be going to 35 more neighborhoods to deliver the products.

To give an example of how the emergency plan is solving a need, BARRICADA confirmed the situation of the Benedicto Valverde neighborhood, where 1,500 familes were victims of shortages. The emergency plan will also begin next week in Managua's food stores and markets.

LA PRENSA Questions Plan

PA020205 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 25 Jan 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Let's Not Use the People's Need for Politics"]

[Text] In order to overcome the shortage of sugar, the Domestic Trade Ministry has established a plan for the orderly distribution of the product through the Sandinist Defense Committees (CDS). According to the plan, each family must register with the CDS within its zone and receive a coupon that will give it the right to purchase a specific amount of sugar at its normal price.

We thing the plan is good because it enables all the population to obtain sugar, prevents hoarding and price increases by price gougers. Nevertheless, the plan has an extremely dangerous aspect that we must protest and correct. Why is a partisan organization in charge of carrying out the census and issuing the coupons?

We believe the plan would function better if a government institution that covers all Nicaraguans were the one in charge of issuing the coupons. Someone who doesn't belong to the Sandinist Party and who, therefore, is not a member of the CDS, will never be treated with the justice and impartiality that all citizens deserve. Furthermore, the citizen who is not a Sandinist will feel as if he is in the lion's den if he has to go beg a favor from an organization of a party to which he is opposed. Lastly, the distribution of sugar and other staples could be used by the ruling party as a coercive measure for proselytizing, demanding that those who need this basic product first become members of the party in exchange for the sugar coupon. This last form of proselytizing would not be new in Nicaragua because the Nationalist Liberal Party distributed the aid that Nicaragua received after the earthquake in this manner.

Therefore, we should be alert so that we won't swallow the sweetened totalitarian project of creating a single party.

HAVANA CDR CALLED ON TO 'INTENSIFY VIGILANCE'

FL050006 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2332 GMT 4 Feb 82

[Text] A document titled "Let Us Prepare To Resist and Win" will be read on 10 February at all Committees for the Defense of the Revolution [CDR] in Havana Province, and the attendance of all CDR members is required. The provincial CDR directorate calls on all CDR members to attend and pay special attention to the instructions contained in the document. The document stresses the need to be prepared to defend ourselves and to repel any aggression by U.S. imperialism in view of its threats of a blockade and direct or indirect aggression. All CDR members are also called to increase vigilance on guard shifts and to intensify revolutionary vigilance around the clock.

CASTRO CHAIRS SPARE PARTS FORUM CLOSING SESSION

FL041339 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 4 Feb 82

[Text] The first national forum on production and recovery of spare parts ended last night chaired by Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of Cuba's Communist Party Central Committee and president of the Councils of State and Ministers. During the session, the 15 reports assigned the first three places by each working committee and those awarded honorable mention were announced and the winners received certificates from the hands of the commander in chief. Workers Victor Hugo Guardado, Juan Cuza and Rose Abdala of the National Mining and Metallurgical Industry Workers Union presented a replica made by them of a washing cylinder to Fidel. This cylinder has made it possible for the Moa nickel plant to improve production of the metal.

The final declaration of the forum notes the broad movement of masses prompted by it and points out the importance of the production and recovery of spare parts at this time of imperialist blockade. The closing remarks were made by PCC Politburo Member Pedro Miret Prieto, who stressed the selfless, daily and always heroic efforts of our workers, technicians and engineers to achieve successes in the daily battles aimed at avoiding a delay in production and to continue to march triumphantly on the path of economic development. Miret stated that our people must admire the heroism of that vital and almost always anonymous work, because we should never forget, not even for a single moment, the dignity of these trades and specialties. The courage of these men and women in the eyes of our people and party are as plain as the truth and as clear as light.

In closing, Miret said: [Begin recording] Today we end the first national forum on spare parts pleased with its results. Moreover, the real conclusions remain to be made. You will make them -- lathe operators and mechanics, templaters and millers, draftsmen, welders, founders -- when you return to your factories and shops and apply the experiences gained throughout this process which concluded with this main event. We know the sense of responsibility and consciousness is deeply ingrained in you and that you are aware of what Comrade Fidel and the party expects from each of you. We know how deepseated in your hearts is the watchword "Fatherland or death, we shall win." [applause] [end recording]

EDUCATION MINISTRY RELEASES SCHOLARSHIP FIGURES

FL050213 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2106 GMT 4 Feb 82

[Text] More than 203,000 sixth-grade and 183,000 ninth-grade students will be able to pursue studies this school term in accordance with the scholarship program. In keeping with the policy of our revolutionary government that no child shall go without schooling, the Cuban state guarantees enrollment in higher education levels for elementary and secondary school graduates.

To this effect, more than 194,000 students will enroll in basic secondary school in the 1982-83 term, with an additional 8,600 students enrolling in technical and professional schools. Of those who finish secondary school, almost 65,000 will enroll in pre-university schools and 9,100 in teacher training schools, while 1,000 will enroll in schools that train teachers for child care centers and more than 7,000 will enroll in other kinds of schools.

Although 45,000 students have applied for 20,000 scholarships with extra requirements, vacancies are not filled in all areas of education nor are they all filled with the quality required. The Education Ministry reported this, adding that beginning with the next school term the military vocational schools will accept only males by instructions from the Ministry of the FAR.

All vacancies in public health must be covered, especially in nursing and above all in Havana. Concerning the more than 13,000 young people who have applied to join the Carlos J. Finlay Medical Sciences Detachment, only the 3,800 who satisfactorily complete the process and enroll in accordance with a strictly graded list will join the contingent.

CUBA, ETHIOPIA EXPRESS CONCERN FOR WORLD PEACE

PA041810 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 3 Feb 82

[Text] Cuba and Ethiopia have expressed their concern for the increasing interference by imperialism, especially U.S. imperialism, in the internal affairs of the people of Africa, the Middle East, Latin America and other regions of the world and emphasized that this policy represents a serious threat to peace and international peace. This is contained in a joint communique issued at the conclusion of a friendship visit paid to Ethiopia by Jorge Risquet, member of the Politburo and the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party, who headed a delegation invited by the organization commission of the Ethiopian Workers Party [comite de organizacion del Partido de los Trabajadores de Ethiopia].

During the visit the Cuban delegation was received by Ethiopian chief of state Mengistu Haile Mariam and held talks with an Ethiopian delegation on bilateral relations and international problems. The Ethiopians expressed appreciation for the backing and help Cuba and the other socialist countries are giving to Ethiopia's socialist reconstruction and the Cuban delegation emphasized its admiration for the advances made by the revolution led by Mengistu Haile Mariam.

Both sides recognized that the accomplishments of the socialist community, especially the Soviet Union, in the construction of socialism and their consistent peace policy together with the [word indistinct] of the national liberation struggles in the worldwide revolutionary process have contributed decisively to the success of the forces of peace, progress and socialism on our planet. At the conclusion of their talks both sides signed a cooperation protocol between the two parties.

RODRIGUEZ RECEIVES VISITING GEPLACEA SECRETARY

FL041616 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 4 Feb 82

[Text] Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the Politburo and vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, has received Enrique Estremadoyro, executive secretary of the Group of Latin American and Caribbean Sugar Exporting Countries, GEPLACEA.

During the meeting the two parties exchanged views regarding the work accomplished by GEPLACEA at the national level. They agreed that the goals achieved -- such as consultation and coordination of sugar trade in the international market and the development of closer cooperation in the agro-industrial field -- have been noteworthy and important for the member countries.

MILITARY COUNCIL FORCES PRESIDENT TO RESIGN

NC050916 Paris AFP in English 0856 GMT 5 Feb 82

[Text] The Hague, 5 Feb (AFP) -- The military have seized power once again in Suriname, obliging President Henk Chin A Sen to resign, the Netherlands news agency ANP reported today. The agency said that power was in the hands of Lieutenant-Colonel Desi Bouterse, head of the National Military Council.

Lt Col Bouterse and the president have long been reported at odds over major policy issues. Quoting the SURINAMESE NEWS AGENCY, ANP said that the military leader decided to seize power owing to a dispute over a revision of the constitution of the republic, which gained independence from The Netherlands in 1975. The Surinamese agency said that Mr Chin A Sen was the "last partisan of direct elections for the post of president of the republic". The Military Council opposed such elections.

The military first seized control of Suriname in a coup on February 25 1980 and set up a government under Mr Chin A Sen -- a former doctor who leans towards social-democracy. In August that year, the military deposed President Johan Ferrier and handed the presidency to Mr Chin A Sen. Three months later he also became finance minister, on the resignation of Maurice Chehin. The post of prime minister was abolished in December that year. The political ideology of Lt Col Bouterse is vague, but in March last year he told a press conference that Suriname would follow a "socialist policy".

FRONT CHARGES FORCES MOVING TO THWART REVOLUTION

FL042102 Bridgetown CANA in English 2037 GMT 4 Feb 82

[By Herman Singh]

[Text] Paramaribo, Suriname, 4 Feb (CANA) -- Suriname's month-old Progressive Revolutionary Front, formed with the aim of eradicating imperialism, colonialism and racism here, has accused certain sections of the community, especially the trade and industrial sectors, of trying to thwart the country's revolutionary process. In a report issued by the broad-based group on Suriname's political situation since it came into being, the charge was made that many forces were ganging up against the front to frustrate the revolution which started with the February 1980 military overthrow of the Henck Arron government. The front is headed by army chief of-staff, Lt Col Desi Bouterse, with representatives from two political parties, four trade unions, the youth council, small farmers and progressive intellectuals.

"As long as Suriname remains within the reach of imperialism, reactionary forces have no concern about the revolution," the report stated. It added that for some time, counter-revolutionary articles in support of the old political order have been appearing in a number of periodicals, the aim of which was to create doubts among the population about the country's future and the integrity of the revolution.

But without specifying them, the report said that efforts were already underway to counter the hostile propaganda. "Trade and industrial circles, with the association of trade and industry as their mouthpiece, have for some time now been agitating against the economic and social policy of the revolution. Everything is being done to sound the alarm and to paint a sombre picture of the economic climate in Suriname than the facts justify," the report continued.

The revolutionary front said it would like to speak with groups which found an opportunity to voice their concern to the government over the present situation in the country, noting that they had a new task in the revolutionary process. The front also lamented what it termed the divided approach to the revolution by progressives in the country, stressing that this was harmful to the development of the revolution. The report suggested that political knowledge among the masses of Surinamers be increased and the front strengthened to fight the destabilisation efforts.

ARGENTINA

NO U.S. REQUEST FOR MILITARY AID TO EL SALVADOR

PY041900 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1725 GMT 4 Feb 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 4 Feb (TELAM) -- At the request of reporters, it was reported officially at the San Martin Palace today that neither the Government of El Salvador nor the U.S. Government has made any request whatsoever to Argentine officials for the sending of troops. The concern among the press arose in the wake of a report from Washington quoted by a daily in this capital, according to which President Reagan's administration had requested the Argentine Government to send military aid to El Salvador.

HAITI

MINISTERS, SENIOR MILITARY OFFICERS REMOVED

FL041450 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 4 Feb 82

[Text] Port-au-Prince -- Haitian President Jean-Claude Duvalier decided last night to make many changes among his ministers, chiefs of the armed forces and other government officials. In what is interpreted as a growing fear of being overthrown by a coup d'etat, the almost-life Haitian chief of state removed the chiefs of the presidential guard and the air force, among others. The ministers of foreign affairs, finance, commerce, mines and justice were also replaced.

VENEZUELA

OFFICIAL SAYS F-16 PURCHASE NO NEW COMMITMENT

PA310355 Paris AFP in Spanish 2228 GMT 27 Jan 82

[Text] Caracas, 27 Jan (AFP) -- Gen Oswaldo Plazola, secretary of the National Council for Security and Defense, said today that the Venezuelan request for the purchase of a fleet of sophisticated F-16 combat planes, from the United States does not imply an agreement of cooperating with U.S. foreign policy.

The Venezuelan congress is studying the purchase of 24 F-16's that will cost about $700 million. President Luis Herrera Campins' Christian Democratic government and the air force are carrying out the negotiations for this purchase. General Plazola added that "there can be no restrictive clause or subsequent agreements by Venezuela as part of this negotiation."

However, he recalled that "our nation is democratic and it is logical that the United States will continue to have cordial technological and other types of relations with countries who follow democratic policies."

Plazola's statements are in reply to those in Venezuela who oppose and criticize this purchase and describe it as Venezuelan subordination to U.S. military, political and economic interests in the region. The opposition based its statements on those made by Washington officials who said that the sale of F-16's to Venezuela will serve to counteract Cuban military power. Venezuela would be the only Latin American country to own this type of aircraft.

Plazola's statements imply that the negotiations for the F-16's do not entail new political or military agreements with the United States regarding Cuba, Central America and the Caribbean.